Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1804. [No. 962.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Baizes, blue Friezes,
Chancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 2

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, on the corner of King and Union streets,

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 4

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received this day per sloop Harriet & Fanny,

45 Hhds. Surrinam Molasses,

—ALSO—

Per schooner Harmony,

70 Tons Plaister of Paris

—AND—

100 Bbls. New England Rum.

April 7. d

M'Clean nad Winterberry

HAVE ON HAND,

Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in hhds. Molasses in hhds.
Cognac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17. d

DR. HALL

HAS REMOVED two doors above his late residence, and next door below Mr. Snowden's Printing Office. He will now attend to business in the country as well as town.

THE HOUSE he lately occupied is to let: it offers the advantages of a good stand for business, with commodious apartments for a family; he has, however, only an interest of 3 months in it, but by application to either Wm. Hepburn or John Dundas, it may be had for a longer time upon the same terms.

April 14.

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers that he contemplates leaving this place shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid Slippers,
Do. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slippers,
Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.
500 pair good Calf Skin Slippers.
Black Stuff do.
Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.
Boys fine and coarse shoes.
Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.
Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.
Do. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27. d.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

At his store in Union street, in addition to his former stock,

1000 bushels excellent Lisbon SALT, suitable for the fisheries,
12 bls. high proof Whiskey,
1200 pounds Smithfield Bacon Hams,
500 do. Venison do.
Excellent Jamaica and St. Kitts Oranges,
Lisbon Lemons by the box or retail,
Large Limes do.
300 lbs. first quality

CHESHIRE CHEESE,

imported in the ship U. States,
A few bls. New York Pippins,
200 bunches of Onions,
And a few bags Green Coffee.

Abel Willis.

April 12. d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

Very nicely cured Bacon & Venison HAMS,

French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ship America from Amsterdam,*
Cherry Bounce made of old spirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shel barks, &c.

ALSO,

A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Island do.
1000 lbs. Cheese,
CODFISH of the first quality,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

March 21. d

For Sale,

On the third day of May next on a long credit,

A LOT OF GROUND,

in fee simple, situate on Cameron and Pitt Streets containing 102 feet ten inches on Cameron Street adjoining the theatre—but may be divided into smaller lots.

To Let,

on ground rent forever.

Several valuable Lots, situated on Royal, King and Union Streets. Two of these lots are situated near Ramsay's Wharf.

Also, for a term of 14 years,

a LOT of GROUND on the East side of Fairfax Street, and south of Wolf Street, containing in front on Fairfax Street 24 feet, and extending back 103 feet 5 inches to a twenty feet public alley.

The above property will be shewn on application to Col. Dennis Ramsay.

Sarah Porter.

April 11. d20t

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9. d3m

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

For Freight or Charter,



To the West Indies,

The new Sch'r UNION,

JOHN HAYNES, Master,

900 barrels burthen. She will be ready to take in a cargo in three days, and will load in all next week. For terms apply to

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL,

Who have for Sale,

10 hhds. Jamaica Spirits, received per Schooner Union, and in store 400 bbls. Prok,
20,000 lbs. salt petred hams
3,000 bushels Turks Island Salt
1,000 ditto Anguila Salt
600 ditto Cadiz Salt, also
50 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
Madeira and Malaga Wines, &c. which will be sold on low terms.

March 31. d



THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

(at Harper's wharf,)

a regular Trader, is now in readiness to receive Freight for Liverpool, and intended for an early Fall Ship, with Goods for this river. A part of her cargo being ready, she will positively sail by the first of May; her accommodations are elegant. For Freight or Passage be pleased to apply to capt. O. P. Finley, or to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

April 17. d

For Charter.



The SHIP

FABIUS,

THOMAS FARRELL, MASTER, burthen about 430 hhds. of Tobacco. Apply to

JAMES PATTON, or
WM. WILSON.

Who have for sale on board said ship a cargo of Liverpool coarse SALT, suitable for the fisheries, and an assortment of brown Stone Ware.

April 9. d10t

For Freight to New-York or Philadelphia.



The Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,

lying at Ramsay's Wharf. Appl to M. Fisher, Master on board or

JOSEPH DEAN.

April 9. d

For Freight or Charter,



To any port in the United States or West Indies,

The Sch'r LEBOO.

For terms apply to

GEORGE N. LYLES,
OR
DAVID W. SCOTT.

April 4. d

For BOSTON,



The Brig HARMONY,

R. B Hall, Master;

Will sail in a few days—for Freight or Passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing from said brig & for sale,

10 hhds. and 14 bls. Molasses,
20 pieces Russia Sheetings.

Also, from the sch'r Leboo,

A few tierces Rice and bales of Cotton.

March 23.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, JUN.

Has for Sale at the corner of Union and Prince Streets,

25 bales India Cottons,

CONSISTING OF

Gurrahs,	Coffahs,
Baftahs,	Emertys,
Sannahs,	Blue Gilla hhfs.

30 pieces black Satin,
Cotton Romal Handkerchiefs,
2 cases low priced Fans,
1 do. Mariner's Compasses,
Mens strong Shoes,
Womens Morocco do.
Leipers Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
12 coils Cordage assorted,
Few quarter casks bests Malaga Wine,
40 barrels No. 1 Beef,
Bags black Pepper,
And a quantity of Red Soal Leather.

March 22. d

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Cathedral Lottery for sale by

James Bacon.

March 9. eo.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,

Alexandria County, ss.

WHEREAS *Joseph Paxon* has this day, by his petition in writing, applied to me, one of the judges of the Circuit Court for the district aforesaid, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the District of Columbia, and has stated therein, that he is now in actual confinement in the jail bounds in the county aforesaid, at the suit of Simon Stoddert, and that being unable to discharge the said Stoddert's claim, with others, against him, has offered to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property, real personal and mixed: *Notice is therefore hereby given,* to the creditors of the said Paxon, to attend at the Court House of the county aforesaid, on Saturday the 21st day of this instant, at 11 o'clock: on the forenoon of that day.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1804.

N. Fitzhugh.

April 16. 6

This Day is Published

BY

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

at their Book and Stationary Store, King Street,

the 1st and 2d volumes of

THE HOLY BIBLE,

to be comprised in four octavo volumes—price 2 dolls. per vol. in boards, or 2 dolls. 50 cents bound and lettered.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

Murray's English Reader, Grammar and Exercises; common writing paper; superfine drawing paper; superfine quarto post and vellum letter paper, and a few gross of bonnet boards.

Also the following Books.

Johnson's Lives of the British poets, Cowper's poems, Commyn's digest, East's reports, Bosenguet's and Puller's reports, vol. 2ds Burrows's reports; Priestly's lectures; M'Nally's evidence; Peakes's evidence; Chitty on bills of Keyling's reports; Priestly's church history of Wilson's reports; Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the soul, Whole Duty of Man, &c.

March 29 d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Intending to visit EUROPE this summer, offers for Sale the HOUSE and LOT where he resides.

While it is supposed that no person will purchase without visiting the premises it may be mentioned that there are every convenient out house and a well of excellent water on the Lot, (one acre)

The situation proved, during last sickness to be perfectly healthy, combining the advantages of a Town and Country residence.

If wished, a field of about 18 acres adjoining the premises, now in wheat, will be leased for twelve years.

Alexander Henderson.

April 9 d4w.

PHILIP WANTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

per the ship United States, an extensive assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass WARE,

Including an extensive assortment of saddlery of every description, common and plated; Spades Shovels, Sythes, Sickes &c.

April 11 d3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15.

☞ Printing in all its branches executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

About 3000 lbs. SHEET IRON,

for the benefit of the Underwriters, damaged on board the United States from Liverpool.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 17.

Public Sale.

On the 19th inst. will be sold on the premises, Union Street,

A quantity of BRICK & STONE

the remains of the Union Tavern, the property of the late Wm. Hunter.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 11.

Public Sale.

On the 19th day of April, will be sold on the premises,

A two story frame House and Lot of Ground,

in fee simple, well fitted up for a grocery store, a large dry cellar. The stand is equal to any on the street, situated on the east side of Union Street, and the south side of Duke Street fronting on Union 23 feet 7 inches, and in depth 57 feet. Terms—one fourth of the purchase in hand, the balance on a credit of six, nine and twelve months.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold for Cash, on Friday the 20th instant,

SUNDRY BOOKS,

wearing apparel, one pair of elegant pistols, and other articles, the property of Bartholemew Dandridge, deceased.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the United States Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th May next,

One Lot of Ground

on the east of Water street in the town of Alexandria, containing 44 feet 1½ inches on Water street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street, on which there is a two story frame house, now in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due from Robert Mease to the estate of Edward Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert,
Jacob Hoffman,
James H. Hooe, } Com'rs.

April 13. d

Public Sale.

On the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate on Cameron Street near the Powder House, in front 187 feet, and in depth 176 feet, handsomely fenced. The above Lot is laid off as a garden, and in a high state of cultivation, subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds.

And at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises, near Cameron Run,

A handsome Country Retreat,

late the residence of Thos. Richards, containing One Hundred and Twenty Five Acres. The improvements are a neat Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, &c. and a well of excellent water, an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of pairs, peeches, apples, cherries, &c. The above Farm commands a handsome prospect of the town of Alexandria, and river Potomac. It will be sold entire or laid of in smaller Lots to suit purchasers. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 11.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

CABINET MAKER,

King street, second door above the Printing Office of the Advertiser,

HAS RECEIVED

Some elegant pieces of Furniture,

Consisting of breakfast and dining tables, card tables, sofas, bedsteads, secretaries and book cases, which he offers for sale low. ☞ ORDERS will be thankfully received and neatly executed.

April 13. d&w

☞ Cash given for clean linnen and cotton rags.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

The following address of Major Thomas Lewis to his constituents, and the speech of Mr. Baldwin annexed to the address, are well worthy of an attentive perusal.—Major Lewis at the last election was chosen a member of the House of Rrepresentatives by a majority of the *electors* in his district in opposition to a Mr. Moore.—Major Lewis is a federalist, Mr. Moore is a democrat. Although rejected by a majority of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Moore still would not relinquish his pretensions and contested the election of Major Lewis. Whether the presence of Major Lewis, created uneasy sensations in the bosom of Mr. Jefferson—Whether the philosopher could not bear the sight of a man whom he had injured, wantonly, and who he knew had both the *will* and the *power* to punish if he had not been restrained by his respect for the *office* of president—Whether the aspect of the Major excited some alarm in the squeaking leader of democracy, and his obedient subalterns we will not pretend to say. But certain it is that great anxiety was manifested by the party to deprive Major Lewis of his seat which the voice of the people had assigned to him and give it to Mr. Moore who had been deliberately rejected by the electors of the district. Much as the leaders of the governing party are in the habit of talking about their respect for the *will of the people* we have always found that the wishes of the people are totally disregarded, if it unfortunately differs from the views of Mr. Jefferson and his satellites. And as it had been determined in the cabinet or in caucus that Mr. Lewis should be removed, and Mr. Moore placed in his stead in spite of the people, they proceeded in the goodly work, regardless of every principle of common sense and common justice that stood in their way. They began by disfranchising 175 votes in a single county, that had been given in favor of Major Lewis, & thus at one sweep reduced his number below that of his opponent. To give something like a colouring to this disgraceful transaction, they determined that no vote should be counted that was not proved to the committee of elections, to have been given by a freeholder. Now, as the officers who take the votes are *sworn, and disinterested*, it has ever been considered, as the duty of any one who charges them with improper conduct to prove his charges, and not throw the burthen of the proof on the officer. A sworn officer is always presumed to have done *right* until the contrary appears. Our democratic wiseacres in Congress have determined that a sworn officer shall be presumed to have done *wrong* until the contrary appears. This is reforming with a vengeance. But the truth is that it was determined to deprive Major Lewis of his seat. He was a Federalist—He had been turned out of office by Mr. Jefferson and although he had afterwards been honorably elected by the people, the *will of the people* had not the weight of a feather in opposition to the *will of Mr. Jefferson.* They thought it would be rather too bad to vote Major Lewis *out* without assigning any reason.—Some pretence must be sought for. And the principle of presuming every vote to be a bad one, until it was proved to be otherwise they knew would effectually answer their purposes. Because it was perfectly and absolutely impossible, for Major Lewis at the distance of many hundred miles from his district, and compelled by his duty to a daily attendance in Congress—It was wholly impossible for him to procure during the session, proof of the legality of every individual vote scattered over a district of more than one hundred miles in extent.—Yet he must do this downright *impossibility* or be deprived of his seat. Mr. Moore may be able, and it seems indeed *is able* to reconcile this conduct to his feelings.—He has the conscience to sit in Congress as the *representative* of a district, when a majority of the people have refused to trust him, and rejected his proffered services. But how must the electors feel on this occasion when they see the sacred right of election trampled under foot, and themselves saddled with a representative in whom they have no confidence.

The electors of Major Lewis' district are most nearly interested in this case. But all the people of the United States are affected by the decision. For where is the use of making an election, if those in power may over rule the voice of the people, & declare a man *elected* whom they had *rejected.* Every impartial man may now judge how far Mr. Jefferson and his party regard the *rights of the people* when those rights interfere with *their* views. Every impartial man must now see, that the elective franchise is no longer safe, and that Mr. Jefferson having once obtained a majority in Congress, may keep that majority in spite of the people, by turning out those whom they elect. For after having ventured so far to get rid of Major Lewis, they can never want for an excuse at least *equally good*, to vacate the seat of any man whose presence may be inconvenient or unpleasant to Mr. Jefferson or his friends.

To the Electors in the District composed of the counties of Rockbridge, Botetourt, Greenbier, Monroe and Kanawa.

YOUR Suffrages, Gentlemen, conferred on me the honor of being one of the Representatives from the State of Virginia; and I took my seat in Congress at the opening of the extraordinary session on the 17th of October, 1803. The proceedings, by which I have been deprived of that seat, are so injurious to the rights of suffrage, and so dangerous as a precedent, that they ought not to pass without animadversion.

With the essential facts relative to the general state of freehold titles in the District, you are personally conversant. It cannot escape attention, how insecure must be your political rights, if sentence may be pronounced against the validity of your suffrages, without previous notice of their being questioned. The destructive tendency of such a principle must be felt by the great proportion of electors who have now been virtually disfranchised, and by the majority of the District who are thus denied the privilege of being represented by the man of their choice.

The petition of my competitor, with the report of the committee of elections, will clearly exhibit two points—His intention to obtain the seat assigned to me by your suffrages—and the determination of a majority of that committee to effectuate his intention. But they convey no distinct idea either of the facts or principles in question. What was the cause of this omission, it is needless to enquire. The defect was supplied by the perspicuous statement given by one of the members of the committee, who had opposed the report. The argument of my Counsel, Mr. Jones, at the bar of the House, did honor to himself, and justice to my cause and yours. But the whole was insufficient to controul the influence which operated to favor a candidate of different sentiments.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob't. serv't.
THOMAS LEWIS.

Mr. Baldwin called for the reading of part of the evidence transmitted from the county of Greenbrier, which being read at the clerk's table—

He observed that as the committee of elections were not unanimous in their report, he felt it his duty, being one of those who were opposed to it, to state the ground of their opposition in the hope that it might influence the House to reject the report. As no facts were detailed in the report, as the basis of the result, he had called for the reading of the evidence from Greenbrier, the issue of the election depending on the principles to be adopted relative to the votes of that county—From the facts thus disclosed he was opposed to the report.

The act of congress regulating the mode of taking evidence relating to the contested elections, requires that a notification of the time, place, and object of the examination of the witnesses shall be served on the opposite party, a convenient time before the day appointed, that he may be present.

It appeared that the election was in the month of April. The president's proclamation for an extraordinay meeting of congress was published in July, yet no measures were taken by the Petitioner for the examination of witnesses until the month of September. The sitting member was notified to attend an examination at the Court-house in Greenbrier on the 21st of that month. He attended, and the witnesses attended, but the Petitioner neglected to appear to proceed in the examination. After this another notification was issued on the 29th of September fixing the time for the examination of witnesses at the same place on the 12th day of October, accompanied with a written direction from the magistrate who issued it, that it should be served by copy five days before the 12th. It appeared by the affidavit on the return that service was made by posting a copy on the door of the dwelling house of the sitting member on the 6th of Oct. after he had left home and was on his way to the seat of government in obedience to the proclamation of the President of the United States requiring his attendance in Congress on the 17th of the same month, a distance of three hundred miles from his place of residence; that no person was left residing in his House, and he had no actual notice of the service. That when on his journey at Lexington, seventy miles from home, and more than one hundred from Greenbrier Court house, on the 8th of October, within four days time of examination, a copy was put into his hands, as also appears by affidavit.

This notice he said he did not consider such as ought to bind the sitting member. A notice of five days at least was required by the terms of the warrant—the service on the 8th gave but four days, this of course could not be claimed on any principal as legal service. Of the copy left at his house, it did not appear, that he had or could have actual notice—and this alone is the notice which can be pretended to give validity to the evidence.

It is true that by law the magistrate issuing the warrant, shall fix the time for its service—but he shall also fix a convenient time having respect to the distance. It was a fact well known through the country that Congress were to meet on the 17th and that according to the principles assumed in the act fixing the compensation for the travel of members (allowing one day for 20 miles) he might claim fifteen days for his journey. This notice was served within eleven days of the commencement of the session, and after the sitting member had in fact commenced his journey. His appearance was to be within five days of the session. The time fixed could not therefore be convenient or reasonable, even if service had been actually made. Indeed it may well be questioned whether the privilege of the House does not protect its members from the service of a process, so directly calculated to divert their attention from the concerns of the nation, during the period of its privilege without its consent. He was therefore of opinion that the notice was not such as could on any principle bind the sitting member. It appears from the documents that a friend of the sitting member attended as his voluntary agent, but it also appears that he protested against the notice and that he neither had instructions or authority to appear. Such appearance can give no validity to the evidence.

He further observed, that if the notice such as it was should be deemed legal, and the evidence taken under it admissible, he still contended the proof was insufficient to warrant the report.

By the laws of Virginia the right of voting for Representatives in Congress, is in freeholders having certain specified quantities of estate, and when entitled by deed or grant, with six months possession. The mode of elections is prescribed by law, and known officers are designated to superintend the elections and certify the results. The result of this election is by the proper officers duly certified in favor of the sitting member. From the return of these officers under the sanction of their official oath, the presumption is in favor of the due election of the member returned, and of the legality of his votes, and cannot be set aside without stronger proof on the part of the petitioner. Let us then examine the proof on which it relies. The proof of the petitioner is in fact nothing more than the land list of the county. He rests his claim on the result of a comparison of the poll with this list, and the rejection of those from the poll whose names are not on the list.

By the poll for the county of Greenbrier it appears, that 539 votes were given for the sitting member—245 of which do not appear on the land list. And 202 of these are eventually rejected by the committee as bad votes and thus a majority of 59 is reported in favor of the petitioner. Of these 202 votes thus rejected 175 were decided to be bad on no other proof than they were not found on the land list. As this alone turns the election, it becomes a serious question, how far the land list, is in any instance and particularly in this county, a criterion to determine the qualifications of voters. It is not by any express law made a criterion—nor can it from its nature be such even when most perfect. It appears that a list of lands were made for the purpose of taxation in the year 1782—and that the laws of the state requires that returns shall *annually* be made to the commissioners of the county, from the register's office of all new titles, and from the clerk of the county, of the records of conveyances. It cannot be presumed therefore, that it can shew the changes of the title within the year, nor of course the right to vote which such titles may convey. A freeholder by descent, or marriage may vote immediately on the acquisition of title: a purchaser may vote after six months possession & is not required to record his deed for any purpose under eight months, and his right of voting would continue if the title should never be recorded; a freeholder by lease has also a right to vote, of course there is a numerous class of voters whose right will never appear by the land list. A document which must necessarily be so imperfect ought not in any case to be a criterion by which alone the right of suffrage shall be denied to those whose names does not appear on it. But it is in proof that the land list of the county of Greenbrier is peculiarly inaccurate and imperfect. It is a new county and vast tracts of land have been located and patented within a few years, the titles of which do not appear on this list.

The deposition of nine persons including the sheriff, clerk, surveyor, the late and present commissioners, with others selected as men best acquainted with the circumstances of this list, has been read. Those men on their oaths state that this list is of their own knowledge, unusually inaccurate; that it does not contain half the land in the county—That the returns have not been reguraly made to the commissioner and that no returns of patents have been made from the Register's office since the year 1782. That the inaccuracy became so apparent as to induce the legislature to attempt a revision in 1796. That so many difficulties occurred in the execution of this law, that it was repealed in 1799 and the list has never been revised; & in their opinion is no criterion whereby to test the right of suffrage. It further appears by their deposition that so far as they jointly or severally know the persons objected to because not on the list; they

...re in poſſeſſion of real eſtate and in their opinion are legal voters. Such is the evidence reſpecting the land liſt of this county, coming from witneſſes ſummoned on the part of the petitioner. Yet it is contended & your committee by their report have ſanctioned the principle, that this imperfect liſt, though unſupported even by the affidavit of belief, that thoſe whoſe names do not appear on it are unqualified, ſhall turn the proof of the legality of nearly half the votes of the county upon the ſitting member. And this too without ever furniſhing him with a liſt of objectionable votes, till the moment of examination. Thus no leſs than one hundred and ſeventy five voters out of five hundred and ninety three are deprived of the right of ſuffrage, without opportunity of defence.

If this mode of taking proof without previous notice of the points to which it is to apply, ſhall be ſanctioned by the Houſe. If the land liſt, however imperfect, is to be the criterion of the qualification of voters. If the neglect of the petitioner to take his proof in proper time is to be diſregarded. If the privilege of the Houſe and the rights of the member, muſt yield to the humor of the petitioner, ſurely the Houſe will not ſuffer the member to be entrapped, while in diſcharge of his duties, by notice merely conſtructive, where the actual preſence of the party is eſſentially neceſſary to rebut the preſumptions ariſing from ſuch negative proof.

As he was clearly of opinion that the notice given would not ſanction the evidence, and that this hard land liſt was not a criterion whereby to aſcertain the right of ſuffrage, he hoped the Houſe would not agree to the report,

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
April 18, 1804.

Ordered, That the ſtreet commiſſioners do proceed to fill up the alley's adjoining Wales's old brewery, as ſoon as the time expires for which the proprietors of the adjoining ground were allowed to execute the ſame, agreeably to an order paſſed the 4th inſtant, and that he be authoriſed to take earth from any ſtreet in the proper diſtrict wanting regulation.

Ordered, That Henry Roſe do fill up a pond of water ſituate on his property on Pitt-ſtreet, between King and Cameron-ſtreets, within twenty days from the publication of this order.

Copy from the Minutes,
Teſt,
JAMES M. M'REA, c. c

John Chapman Hunter, Eſq. of Fairfax County, is elected a Senator in the Senate of the commonwealth of Virginia, for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Prince William and Fairfax. Dr. Peake and Dr. Blake, are choſen Repreſentatives for the county of Fairfax.

MARRIED laſt evening at George-town by the *Rev. Mr. Balch*, Mr. JOHN GRAY, of this Town, to MISS ANN MARIA HELMSLEY, of Philadelphia.

NAVAL.

The veſſels intended to reinforce the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, are the

Preſident,	of 44 Guns;	Com. S. Barron.
United States,	44	Capt. James Barron.
Congreſs,	38	John Rodgers.
Conſtellation,	38	Hugh G. Campbell.
John Adams,	32	Iſaac Chauncey.

The Squadron at preſent in the Mediterranean conſiſts of the

Conſtitution,	44 Guns,	Capt. Preble.
Argus, (brig)	18	Lieut. Hull.
Syren, do.	18	Stewart.
Enterprize (ſch)	16	Decatur.
Nautilus, do.	16	Summer.
Vixen, do.	14	Smith.

The whole will be under the command of Commodor S. Barron, the ſenior Captain; and the moſt active meaſures we underſtand purſued, for bringing this injurious warfare to a ſpeedy termination.

The French, according to our latest advices from the city of St. Domingo, (ſays the N. York Mercantile Advertiſer) were in peaceable poſſeſſion of that place on the 18th March. The blockade of the Iſland has for the preſent been diſcontinued.—Markets very dull for American produce.

Captain Bunch informs, that juſt before he left Surrinam, the Engliſh Admiral ſent in a flag, and demanded Surrinam to be given up to the Engliſh, in 7 days or he would lay ſiege to it. There are very few troops at Surrinam; for which reaſon it is expected it will be given up immediately.

(New-London Paper.)

Federal Editors.

The accuſtomed conſiſtency of the writers of *democratic* papers is not more apparent in an inſtance than in the charge brought by them againſt the federal party, of an uniform and preconcerted ſchemes for the annihilation of *genuine* republicaniſm, the ſubverſion of the rights of the people, the overthrow of our *democratic* conſtitution, and the eſtabliſhment of a *monarchy*, or at leaſt a Britiſh ariſtocracy, on the awful ruins: at the ſame time that the Editors and writers of papers attached to that *terrible* party are accuſed of the ſin of differing from each other upon almoſt every ſubject of public importance. Thus while they are *regularly* purſuing an *uniform and preconcerted* plan, they are on every queſtion at variance—like an orcheſtra performing a Dutch concert, where each muſician daſhes away at his own tune, without attending to any ſounds but thoſe he makes himſelf.

That the editors of federal prints may with great juſtice be charged with maintaining too little concert with each other, it is very apparent to every reader that on almoſt every ſubject of conſequence to the public, they have taken ſeparate views is true: but what does this prove? the reverſe of what is aſſerted. It proves that they hold no ſecret intelligence with each other, but act from the internal conviction of their own minds, in that manner which they believe to be beſt calculated to promote their country's good. This will continue to be the caſe ſo long as the papers which embrace the intereſts of federaliſm are conducted by men of talents & independent minds, who wiſhing only the good of their country, will ſeek to promote it by the beſt means their own information may point out to them, without ſubmitting their conſciences to the direction of others.

Among the ſubjects which may countenance the charge, and exemplify the truth, that the editors of federal papers do not always think and act together, that of the additional duty impoſed upon foreign imported goods, under the vague denomination of a "*Mediterranean fund*," may be adduced. Had the conductors of ſuch papers, like thoſe of the oppoſite party, bowed to any ſupreme head, we ſhould not have ſo many of them totally miſconceive, not merely the object, but the very eſſence of this new *impoſition*.

We have ſeen many of the ſpeculations on this important bill, ſome approving it on the ground aſſigned in the bill itſelf, without examining any farther. Taking it for granted, in their wiſh to ſee, however late, the ſame efficient ſyſtem adopted which they had always recommended, for humbling the enemy of their country; and knowing how vain it was to expect this to be the reſult of the *preſident's* idea of "the leaſt poſſible force;" they have never reflected that the *fund* raiſed, under that pretext, muſt have been raiſed even had that pretext not exiſted, under ſome other denomination, to meet the exigencies of the government, ariſing from the Louiſiana purchaſe; though they dare not avow *that*, and the deſtruction of the internal revenue, as the real cauſe of this new burthen on the commercial part of the community.

The remarks of Mr. Coleman, the editor of the New York Evening Poſt, appear ſo perfectly juſt, and agree ſo well with our ideas, that we cannot avoid commending them to the ſerious attention which they ſo fully deſerve. The pen from which they proceeded is guided by one of the moſt clear ſighted and induſtrious political writers on whom reſts the management of any paper in the United States.

Federal Gazette.

REMARKS

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN FUND BILL.

From the New York Evening Poſt.

The above very extraordinary bill is found in the Aurora of this morning. We do not heſitate, to pronounce this the moſt audacious attempt to impoſe an oppreſſive burden on the commercial ſtates, which we have yet witneſſed, and to render it the more intolerable, it is impoſed under falſe and inſidious pretences.

At the commencement of the ſeſſion, ſo will be remembered, Mr. Jefferſon informed congreſs of his land ſpeculation with Bonaparte, to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars. Well aware that the northern ſtates would not readily conſent to the increaſe of the already heavy import duties, to purchaſe *ſalt mountains, prairies arenas, and wide ſpreads for the bleſſings of freedom* near the antipodes, he took ſpecial care to mention that "the ECONOMIES *which would ſtill be introduced into our public expenditures, and the extraordinary progreſſion of our revenue, would be ſufficient to meet the intermediate intereſt of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes.*

Every man of ſenſe and reflection knew all this as mere *philoſophy*, or, in other words, that *political quackery* which ſo eminently characteriſes every meaſure of the preſent adminiſtration. Since that time we have waited to ſee whether the public credit would be put at hazard; or whether the expence would be provided for by a ſuitable and equal tax.

It has happened that our preſident's "geſtions" in his mode of warfare in the Mediterranean with the *leaſt poſſible force*, has already been attended with the loſs of his only blockading frigate. This diſaſter more particularly affects the commercial ſtates, and the ſenſibility of the community is deeply excited by the unhappy condition of our brave countrymen reduced to ſlavery. Now, ſays Mr. Jefferſon, now is the time to increaſe the revenue without loſs of popularity, Eight hundred thouſand dollars per annum muſt be raiſed to pay the *intereſt of the great land ſpeculation*—we will take this opportunity to raiſe this ſum, by calling it a "Mediterranean FUND." We will impoſe this tax, as a mere *temporary tax* in the firſt inſtance; but when the yoke is once about the neck, we will faſten the rivets at leiſure.

But what is to be the effect of this ſcheme? ſimply this. Becauſe we have loſt a *frigate*, an addition is to be made to the already heavy duties on manufactured articles of 2½ per centum, ad valorem. It appears from Mr. Gallatin's report of this revenue that the articles now ſubject to theſe amount to 31,706,161 dollars; the new duties propoſed by this bill, will therefore raiſe the ſum of 792,654 dollars.

It is in vain to ſay that theſe duties will be *temporary*; they are only nominally ſo: the money will be wanted to pay intereſt on the Louiſiana debt. Beſides, are our duties on conſumable articles to vary with every momentary exigency of government. The effect of ſuch a ſyſtem will be to reduce all our merchants to poverty and ruin.

We now aſk thoſe who are not wilfully dumb, to anſwer a few queſtions.

Can it be true that an addition to our debt of *fifteen millions of dollars* could be ſafely funded on our exiſting revenue, and that the loſs of a ſingle frigate can require a new tax of 792,000 dollars per annum?

Is not this nick named "*Mediterranean fund*," which is to be created by a tax of 2½ per cent. on our cloathing and other neceſſary articles of foreign conſumption, in fact a *Louiſiana fund*; is it any more or leſs than a fund on our trade, to buy *prairies & ſalt mountains?*"

If theſe queſtions are anſwered in the negative, which they will not be except by the Duanes Cheethams and Paſquins, then we have to aſk whether, as our commerce has already been burdened with the intereſt on the Louiſiana debt, amounting by Mr. Gallatin's own ſtatement to *ſeven hundred and eighty thouſand dollars* it would not be proper the *Mediterranean fund* ſhould be created by laying on the *ſouthern whiſkey* tax from which the *mouth of labor* has been ſo pleaſantly relieved.

We are faſt approaching to a new ſtate of things. It is impoſſible, we repeat it, that the preſent partial, perſecuting, oppreſſive, inſincere and paltry ſyſtem of adminiſtering the government can laſt. The tricks of the political jugglers are underſtood; and however dexterouſly they may think they manage their affairs to deceive the community, already the blind begin to ſee—the deaf to hear—and the moſt credulous to doubt. If more regard is not paid to truth and juſtice; if the public burdens are not more fairly equalized; if one part of the country and claſs of our citizens are thus made to pay all the taxes, while another part, another claſs are to be exempt from their ſhare of the the public burden; and to receive a full portion of all the advantages, not poſſible conſequences that can follow need occaſion any ſurprize.

☞ *An Accommodation Coachee,* for the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, in nice order, with a pair of good horſes, and a truſty driver, will run from the *Waſhington Tavern* to George Town, the City of Waſhington, or elſewhere.

Thomas Barwiſe.

April 19. e 3t

Fiſheries to Rent.

I will rent thoſe valuable FISHERIES attached to the River Farm, together with as much arable land as a tenant may want for the term of five years.

Wm. H. FOOTE.

April 19. 2aw6t

PURSUANT

To the laſt Will and Teſtament of Ben. Shreve, deceaſed, authoriſing his executors to ſell any part of his real eſtate which they may deem moſt adviſeable, for the payment of his juſt debts, they now offer for ſale, for that purpoſe,

A TRACT OF LAND

lying within the county of Alexandria, Diſtrict of Columbia, diſtant about ſeven miles from the town of Alexandria, and four from Geo. Town, containing about 100 acres, 60 whereof are cleared and under fence, five acres in meadow, and the greater part of the remainder freſh land.

Improvements are a good hewn log houſe, 16 by 28 feet, one and an half ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with ſome cut houſes not of much value, a young apple orchard of choice fruit, containing between two and three hundred trees, with ſome other fruit trees.

Thoſe deſirous of purchaſing, who wiſh firſt to view the premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame by Ritchie Leonard, living thereon, or by Samuel Shreve, adjoining.

Application to be made to either of the executors.

Wm. Paton,
Edwd. Stabler,
John Janney,
} Ex'tors.

4 Mo. 19. 1aw 6t

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ſhip Monſoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muſlins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, ſubject to drawback. They will be ſold remarkably cheap for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit.

April 18. d

Public Sale.



On Saturday next at three o'clock in the afternoon will be ſold for caſh at col. Gunn's wharf the

Schooner Polly.

of Vienna, three years old, burthen 17 tons and upwards with Sails and Rigging complete.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 19.

For Freight to Boſton or any Northern Port in the United States,



The new Sch'r Victory,

120 tons burthen. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

April 19 d

For CHARTER,



The SHIP

WILLIAM and JOHN,

Thos. Woodhouſe, maſter; burthen about 300 hogſheads of tobacco.

Apply to

James Wilſon.

April 19. d

For Philadelphia,



The Schooner

HILAND,

JOHN HAND Jun.

MASTER,

Now taking in a cargo at the City of Waſhington, and will ſail from Alexandria on Sunday next, for paſſage only apply to the maſter on board or to

M'CLEAN & WINTERBERY.

April 19 d

CAUTION.

LOST two Notes granted by the ſubſcribers, viz.

One to the order of Ricketts, Newton and Co. at 60 days for 1000 dols.

One do. of James Wilſon, at 8 months for 2333 dols. 33 cents—both blank endorſed.

The laſt mentions to be for value received, in purchaſe of the ſhip Favorite, and is alſo endorſed by Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Theſe notes are paſt due, and having been retired by us, can be of no uſe to any perſon, but in caſe they may at any future day appear, *payment* and this *notice* will be pled by the endorſers and by

Alex. Henderſon and Co.

April 19. d

35 tierces FRESH RICE,

juſt landed and for ſale by

John G. Ladd.

April 19. d

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads, of all kinds to be had at

M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

at the following prices by the barrel for Caſh:

Wrought Nails.

Spikes		8½d per pound.
20 and 30d	Nails	8½
20d	do.	9
12 and 10d	do.	10
8d	do.	11
6d	do.	12
4d	do.	13
20, 12 and 10d	Brads	9

Cut Nails.

20, 12 and 10d	Nails	7d per pound.
8d	do.	7½
6d	do.	8½
4d	do.	9½
3d	do.	10½

☞ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods German and American Steel, ſold at the above Factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice boys would be taken to the above buſineſs.

April 19.

Public Sale.

On Friday the 20th inſt. will be ſold at the Vendue Store at a credit of 60 and 90 days,

20 crates Queens Ware, handſomely aſſorted,
12 crates Stone Ware,
9 boxes Window Glaſs, 7 by 9,
40 boxes Pipes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 11.

SPRING GOODS.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED per the United States, capt. Long, a part of their SPRING GOODS, and expect the remainder per the firſt arrivals.

April 18. d6t er6t

☞ NOTICE.

AN election for thirteen TRUSTEES of the Alexandria Academy will be held on Monday the 23d inſt. at 11 o'clock, at the Academy, at which time and place thoſe who are legally authoriſed to vote, are requeſted to attend.

Jacob Hoffman.

April 18. d

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and for sale by

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST:
The following Valuable Medecines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters,

Prepared by THOS. H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant Bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other Bitters in public houses as well as in private families. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable Pills for these 12 years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Bilious* and *Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Achs, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholic, Costiveness, Female Complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these Pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced several to counterfit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Saml. Lee, Jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these Pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these Pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in 8 or 10 days in cases of *Indigestion, head achs, dizziness, Pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels, dysenteries, diarhoeas, dropsies, &c.* and a liberal use of my Anti Bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle. Price 25 cts. a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the Scurvy in the *Teeth and Gums,* and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath which generally arrises from scorbutic Gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in Pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cts a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A Medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authentic proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of *worms,* may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooleys Vegetable Elexir, Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spiting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs.* Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible Remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 cents a box.

Very particular directions accompany each of these valuable medicines,

April 10. 1aw6t

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and LOT

in fee simple, on the west side of Pitt street, between Wolfe and streets, adjoining Mr. James Fletcher's. The terms will be made known on application to

Thomas Patten.

March 2.

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

			Dolls.
1 Prize last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,			20 000
1 do.			10,000
1 do.			5,000
5 do.	of 1 000	make	5,000
6 do.	of 500		3 000
10 do.	of 200		2,000
20 do.	of 100		2,000
100 do.	of 50		5,000
250 do.	of 30		7 500
420 do.	of 25		10 500
1,500 do.	of 20		30,000
3,000 do.	of 15		45 000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,			250
1 do.	after 2 000	do.	250
1 do.	after 3 000	do.	250
1 do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 10 000	do.	500
1 do.	after 12 000	do.	500
1 do.	after 13 000	do.	500
1 do	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 prizes			250,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.			
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,			15,000

N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view, it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming loosers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it it believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. eo

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J, Breckenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Prichard.
District of Columbia,

Patent Corn Shelling Machine.

By virtue of authority in me placed by Thomas Burnham, one of the proprietors of the Corn Shelling Machine, invented by Paul Pillsbury of Newbury, State of Massachusetts, I now offer for sale in the State of Virginia and that part of the District of Columbia west of the Potomac, the exclusive right to construct, and authority to use, and vend to others to be used, this simple but very valuable Machine.

I will sell a right to construct a single one, or I will sell the right for any county in Virginia, so low as to make it an object to the purchaser. It possesses every property most desirable in a Machine, such as durability, expedition, simplicity and so little labour in working it, that two men may easily shell one hundred bushels per day. It takes so little from the cob that the corn does not require fanning as in the common method of threshing.

Millers and Farmers who have large quantities of this grain to shell will find it much to their advantage to work this Machine by a horse or by water, as one might be constructed at a small additional expence, to shell one hundred barrels per day. Any person wishing to see the performance of this Machine may be gratified by applying either at Wm. Hartshorne's Store in Alexandria, or at his Mill three miles from town.

ROBERT HARTSHORNE.

Description of the Shelling Machine.

IT consists of a wooden frame for the cylinder to work in, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2 feet 7 inches in height.

A cylinder 24 inches diameter, and 17 inches long, of white oak, set with small iron teeth to project out about 3-8 of an inch, intersected within 1 1-8 inch of each other to shell the corn with as the cylinder turns round.

A Gudgeon passing through the centre of the Cylinder for it to turn on, made of wood or iron.

A Crank to turn the Cylinder with, made of wood or iron. A semi-circular bottom under the Cylinder, made with wooden slats, set with small iron teeth, intersected like those in the Cylinder; the slats set so far apart as to let the shelled corn fall through into the receiver below.

A flat piece of wood placed at the top of the frame at one end to conduct the ears of corn in at one side of the Cylinder, which being shelled, the cobs pass out at the other side. The side where the ears enter is half an inch wider than that where the cob is discharged.

Mr. Davis, Richmond, Mr. Green, Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen, at Winchester, are desired to publish the above once a week for ten weeks in their respective papers.

Feb. 27. 1aw10w

Corn, Rye, and Staves Wanted.

The Subscriber will purchase any quantity of Corn, Rye, and White Oak pipe and hogshead Staves, for which cash will be given at the Eastern Branch, in the City of Washington, by

James Barry.

Feb. 29. 1m2a3w

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE ON HAND,
The following valuable Books:

VINER's general abridgement of Law and Equity, in 28 vols. large octavo, best London edition, bound in beautiful calf.

Bacon's new abridgement of the Law, 7 vol. 8vo.

Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 12mo.

Christian's Notes to Blackstone, 12mo.

Virginia Laws, a new edition, 8vo—a few copies only on hand.

Henning's Virginia Justice, second edition, 8vo.

Anacharsis's Travels, 5 vols. 8vo. bound in calf.

Gillis's History of Ancient Greece, 4 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 12 vols. 8vo.

Russel's Antient Europe, 2 vols. 8vo.

——— Modern do. with an account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Hume's History of England with the continuation by Smollet and others, 12 vols. 8vo.

Robertson's History of America, 2 vols. 8vo.

Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols. 12mo. with maps and plates.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, London edition, 3 vols. calf.

Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo.

Burke's Works, 8 vols 8vo. London edition.

Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 4 vols. 8vo. illustrated with a great number of plates.

Ferguson's Roman Republic, 5 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh edition.

Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions, 3 vols. 8vo.

Thompson's Lives of the first twelve Cæsar's translated from the Latin of C. Luctomies Tranquillus, 8vo.

Letters of M. T. Cicero to several of his friends, with remarks by Wm. Melmoth, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. London edition.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo De Medici, 3 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt.

Plutarch's Lives, translated by Langhorne, 6 vols 12mo.

Sterne's Works, 8 vols. 8vo.

Shakespear's Works, 10 vols. 12mo.

Adams on the use of the Celestial and Terrestial Globes, the fifth edition, corrected and enlarged, by W. Jones, 8vo.

Carvello's Complete Treatise on Electricity vols. 8vo. London edition.

Furgason's Lectures on Select Subjects in Mechanics, &c.

——— Astronomy Explained on Sir Isaac Newton's principles.

Spectator with sketches of the lives of the authors, 8 vols. 12mo.

Kaime's Sketches of the History of Man, 4 vols. 12mo.

Nicholson's Natural Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.

Paley's Moral Philosophy, 8vo.

Simpson's Elements of Euclid.

Gibson's practical Surveying.

Quincey's Medical Lexicon.

Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols. large 8vo. Edinburgh edition.

Monro's System of Anatomy, 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh edition.

Edinburgh New Dispensatory, 8vo. boards, Edinburgh edition, plates.

Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, 8vo. Phila. edition.

Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.

Nelson's Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 8vo.

Chamber's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols. folio,
Universal History, 7 volumes folio,
} *Both second hand & will be sold low*

Montesquie's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols.

Brooke's Gazetter, Ainsworth's and Young' Latin Dictionary, Virgil Delphini, Tablet of Memory, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, Hervey's Meditation, Burn's Poems, Hudibrass, Devil on Sticks, Morse's Geography abridged, Misses Magazine, Robertson's Charles VIth, Gulliver's Travels, Ossian's Poems, Malham's Gazetteer, Moor's Strictures on Education Delolme on the British Constitution, Stephen' Artillery Discipline, Philosophical Dictionary, Smart's Horace, Tidd's Practical Forms, Youth's Monitor, to which is added the Elements of Gestures, with plates, Lord Rivers, *a new novel* Jenny or the Distress of Love, do. Female Foundling, do. Lavater's Physiognomy, Sheridan's lectures on Elocution, Steuben's Military Discipline, Clery's Journal of the Occurrences at the Temple during the Confinement of Louis the 16th King of France, General Jourdan's Campaign, Rammel's Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne of Barthelemy, Pichegru, &c. &c. the Two Trials of John Fries on an Indictment for High Treason, copies of Original Letters from the French army in Egypt, Scott's Lyric Poems, Pro and Con, or the Opinionists, Select Stories ornamented with beautiful engravings Scripture Histories with a beautiful frontispiece, Letters on several Subjects from a Preceptress to her Pupils who have left School with a fine engraving, &c. &c.

☞ BLANK BOOKS.

Suitable for Clerk's Offices, Banks and Merchant's Accounts ready made, and a large stock of the best paper on hand for making blank books to any pattern.

For Cowes and a Market,
The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
CAPT. WESTERN,



expected in a few days from Amsterdam. She will take in tobacco or West India goods, at a reasonable freight, and we will make the usual advances on consignments to Thomas Middleton, and Co. London.

Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

April 9. 2awtf

MRS. ROSS

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that she is, from the encouragement met with, prompted to open

SCHOOL

in Royal Street, opposite the market, and next door to Morrison's, for the purpose of educating youth of either sex.

MRS. ROSS will be particular in endeavouring to cultivate and improve their young minds, and hopes she will merit the approbation of her friends.

April 17. 3t

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT PHÆTON,

With harness complete for two Horses, and nets for them, with shafts and pole to go with one horse or two. For terms apply to *Messrs. Stedykorn & Peck,* or to

Mathew Elkin.

April 17. 3w

SPRING GOODS.
ALLISON & GEIGER,

Have received via New York, a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are

Elegant Chintzes, printed Cottons of every description, striped, do. black muslins handsomely glazed, Jaconet plain and tambour. ed, do. Irish linens, furniture chintz of the latest paterns, ladies extra long silk gloves, umbrellas, ladies parasols, hosiery, dimities, &c. &c. all of which is now offered for sale at the most reduced prices, at the store occupied by the subscribers, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

ALSO—LOAF SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel.

April 9. 2aw3w

WILLIAM OXLEY

Intending to discontinue the retail business will dispose of his stock, consisting of

A Choice Assortment of Goods

laid in upon uncommon low terms. The credit will be made liberal on good security by giving for payment.

April 11.

To Let,

(and possession given 1st May)

The DWELLING-HOUSE occupied by Mr. James Mc'Clenachan, on Prince Street, and opposite Mr. Swann's, together with the vacant ground adjoining it.

Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Who have for sale,

Fresh Clover Seed.

April 2. d

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Wm. Evins, dec'd. will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 20th of April,

The Plantation whereon he resided,

lying on Little River in Loudon County, containing about two hundred acres, a proportion of which is well timbered. The cleared land is well watered, and the soil is good. This place affords one of the best situations for public business in the county, it being at the Ford of Little River, where the paved Turnpike Road is to terminate, and which passes nearly through the center of the land. It will be sold subject to the Widow's dower, One fourth of the Purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in three annual payments. Persons desirous of purchasing will be shewn the premises on application to

ISRAEL LACEY,
Executor of William Evins, deceased.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold a likely young NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD, on a credit of six months.

April 6. dtds.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living about six miles from the town of Alexandria, a Negro SUCKY, a low chunky woman, very black. Had on a brown jacket and petticoat. It is supposed she is lurking about the town of Alexandria, or she may go into Maryland in Charles County. Whosoever takes up the said Negro and confines him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Henry Talbutt,

Fairfax County } 5t
April 10. }

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